

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Hawaii Wants Justice Only

DURING the past two weeks many of the leaders of both branches of congress have had the opportunity of seeing for themselves at first hand just what are the conditions prevailing in Hawaii in the two main agricultural industries, those of sugar and pineapples.

The congressional visitors have seen the plantations, the homes of the managers and head executives, the homes of the lesser lunas, the camps of the laborers, the athletic fields provided, the social halls erected and the various other places made available for the ones who make the cultivation of cane possible.

The visitors have seen the schools, maintained largely by the plantation taxes. They have seen the roads, the churches, the hospitals, the homes, also provided in very large part by the plantations. They have had the opportunity of meeting all classes of people in Hawaii, of questioning them, of learning their conditions.

Hawaii has no reason to be afraid of anything that has been found out regarding the plantation and pineapple farming conditions. On the other hand, the average resident of Hawaii is proud of the progress that is being made here, proud of the conditions that prevail and willing for Hawaii to stand up for comparison with any other portion of the United States as an American community working out its problems along the lines of Americanism.

What Hawaii asks of congress is a fair American chance to go ahead.

Hawaii wants no special favors, no special concessions, no unfair advantages. There is not the least disposition to capitalize our patriotism to any greater extent than patriotism is capitalized under the very dome of the Capital itself. Hawaii only asks for itself the same consideration and the same fair play as is the due of every section of the Union.

For instance:

It is not fair play, it is not equitable, it is not American to say that Hawaiian cane planters must compete with the world unless we are given the same chance to produce as cheaply and market as cheaply as the rest of the sugar producing countries of the world. The enforcement of the free sugar clause of the Underwood tariff law will be forcing us to compete while unfairly handicapped.

If Hawaii must go upon a free sugar basis, we should at the same time be allowed to go upon the same free labor basis as Fiji, Cuba, South and Central America and every other competing section. At the present time the Chinese Exclusion Act, the terms of the general immigration law and the "Gentlemen's Agreement" with Japan prevent our access to the cheap labor markets that are open to our competitors. That is one handicap under which we must suffer, a handicap placed upon Hawaii for the general good of the rest of the Union. Hawaii pays its labor on a protected basis and the plantation laborers here receive more than laborers in any other tropical country.

If Hawaii must go upon a free sugar basis, we should at the same time be allowed to go upon the free shipping basis of each of our competitors. Hawaii must now, under the provisions of the Coastwise Shipping Law, employ exclusively American bottoms for the transportation of her sugar to market and for the transportation from the United States of all her plantation supplies. Our competitors may ship into American ports in any shipping available. Anyone who has any knowledge of shipping appreciates the fact that rates in American ships under the protection of the coastwise law and the general American shipping laws are higher than the rates in the open, unprotected, competitive market. It costs Honolulu more to ship a ton of sugar to the Philadelphia Breakwater than it costs to ship a ton from Manila to the same point, and Hawaiian sugar must compete in the American market with sugar from the Philippines. Fijian sugar is freighted to Vancouver cheaper than Hawaiian sugar is freighted to California.

American coastwise shipping is protected for the benefit of the American merchant marine, and Hawaii pays for a very large part of that protection. Hawaii pays this willingly, for the sake of keeping the American flag flying at sea, because the greater part of the deep sea American merchant marine is employed by the Hawaiian sugar growers.

Hawaii at the present time imports from the United States goods and supplies to the value of \$32,000,000 a year, on much of which a price is paid based upon the extent of the protection afforded under the present tariff. Our purchasers are made in a market at least partially protected. Under free sugar our sales must be made in unlimited competition with the world.

Is it fair to handicap Hawaii with labor laws, shipping laws and a tariff upon our purchases and then force us to sell our products in competition with our unhandicapped neighbors? But Hawaii does not ask the United States to abandon its protection on labor, its protection on shipping or its tariff protection. It does ask for some equalizing degree of protection upon its product, and asks it as a matter of justice, right and fair play.

Hawaii asks no favors, but only an American chance to go ahead.

The Federal Site Matter

IN his address at Hilo, during the ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone for the federal building there, Representative Burnett, of the house committee on public buildings and grounds, made a decided hit when he informed the Hiloites that because they had shown a harmony lacking in Honolulu they had the pleasure of seeing work under way on their federal building before the site for the Honolulu building had been even selected.

Mr. Burnett in this voiced what appears to be an opinion shared by a majority of the visiting congressmen, namely, that there is a marked difference of opinion in Honolulu concerning the best site for the promised federal building. As a matter of fact, there is no division of opinion here, in the ordinarily accepted sense of the word. The Advertiser has no hesitation in saying that ninety per cent of the American population of the city is agreed in the matter of the site, and that is as nearly unanimous as can be expected in any American community.

For the benefit of the visiting congressmen, a brief review of the site matter may clear away what appears to be a general misunderstanding among them, a misunderstanding which is doing an injustice to Honolulu.

Several years ago a site was selected and purchased, known as the Mahuka site. This purchase was over the protests of those who favored the selection of the Irwin site, but the decision was generally accepted until a representative of the firm of architects selected to design the building visited Honolulu and urged that local action be taken to prevent the mistake of using the Mahuka site, which was too small and which did not permit of the erection of a building worthy of the government of the United States in a city where so many thousands from the Orient secured their first American impressions. It was intimated very broadly that the treasury department would be glad to exchange sites in order to secure the Irwin property, favored by the department officials, by the architects, by the territorial administration and by a very large number of others whose interest in the matter was not affected by personal considerations and real estate values.

After much discussion, Washington decided to accept the opinion of the architects that the site was too small and steps were taken to secure the balance of the block. After months of bargaining, condemnation proceedings were brought and the Fort street addition value was judicially determined.

It was then decided that this amount was too large and the Mahuka site a few months ago was formally abandoned.

Up to this time there had been no advocacy of the Spreckels' site made publicly and Honolulu had no intimation that the selection of the Irwin site was in danger until a comparatively few weeks ago, when The Advertiser received word from Washington that agents of the Spreckels' property were in Washington trying to sell it to the government. Honolulu was at first incredulous, because it was not deemed worthy of serious belief. The advocates of the Irwin site had made no move after it had been known that the Mahuka site was to be abandoned, because, in the first place, it has been agreed that the decision of the treasury department would be accepted without further discussion, and, in the second place, because for the past three or four years there had been only the one alternative to the Mahuka site mentioned, that being the Irwin site.

During the past several weeks there has been an effort made to create the impression that Honolulu was divided between the Spreckels and Irwin properties, but if the congressmen will take the trouble to search the files of the Honolulu papers for the past several years they will find no mention of the Spreckels' site whatever. The division was between those who advocated the Irwin site because of its superior advantages over the Mahuka site and those who either desired to see the Mahuka site used because they favored it or who favored that site because they wanted to see work started on the federal building, regardless of where it went, and who deprecated further agitation as tending to delay the work of construction.

The Advertiser does not care to go into the question of the campaign of the Spreckels' site agents in Washington, because we do not believe that any treasury department representative or committee of congress could hesitate at all in selecting the Irwin site, after the ground had been visited and the two sites compared. It is quite erroneous, however, to believe that Honolulu is divided. Honolulu wants the Irwin site. It wants that site because it is best in itself, larger, cheaper and as convenient, while its adoption will enable the creation here of a Civic Center for all time to come.

This is the last day of grace in the payment of taxes. Those who put off the event until Monday will be privileged to pay ten per cent additional, so if you pay today you have made a cool iron dollar on every ten, a pretty good return for your money. Get the stride now and perhaps you can keep it up for the balance of the year.

The President's Note

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON'S stand meets the general approval of the American people. The country, as a unit, is prepared to back him up, whatever eventuality arises.

The United States is not taking sides for or against either combatant in the European struggle. Our sympathies go out to all nations alike so long as, in carrying on their warfare, they comport themselves in accordance with the dictates of our common humanity. War can never be humane but there are limits beyond which civilized nations must not pass in its conduct.

This protest against the disregard of the rights of neutral nations by belligerents is directed to Germany. America would as readily raise her voice in protest should any other Power transcend the unwritten laws governing the comity of nations.

As stated by Governor Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut, the President's note to Germany "has paved the way for an amicable arbitration of this controversy under the rules of The Hague convention."

The world is surfeited with horror. This is no threat of war but a dignified appeal to sanity and reason.

Chili has taken the first step in a policy which means closer business and political Pan-American relationships. The Valparaiso stock exchange has discontinued sterling quotations and has adopted United States dollar exchange in their stead. Argentina and Brazil will undoubtedly follow the same course as there has been considerable agitation in all South American countries to take advantage of the superior credit arrangements now to be had in New York. The National City Bank has recently established branches at Buenos Aires, Montivideo, and Rio De Janeiro.

James R. Mann

IT is to be doubted if any one of the visiting congressmen has secured as much information concerning Hawaii during this congressional visit as has the quietly industrious leader of the House Republicans, James R. Mann of Illinois. Wherever he has gone throughout the Islands, Mr. Mann has been adding Hawaiian data to the encyclopaedical knowledge he already possesses on practically every branch of American industry, and it is safe to say that whenever in future any Hawaiian subject comes up for discussion in congress during the remainder of the present minority leader's official life it will find him posted and ready.

The fact that James R. Mann is one of the members of congress who accepted Hawaii's invitation is flattering to Hawaii. Mr. Mann is a leading presidential possibility, having fairly won the right to be considered for his party's nomination through his able leadership of the party forces in the house during the past congress; for his genuine statesmanship during previous sessions when leading in the shaping of legislation for the Republican majority; for his general grasp of affairs, and for his wide knowledge on innumerable subjects.

Mr. Mann speaks with authority of knowledge when he takes the floor, and his searching questions ever since he has been in Hawaii show that he is here to add to his already wide acquaintance with things Hawaiian in order that he may be even better prepared in the future to work for the welfare of this Territory. Whatever the trip to Hawaii may have been for some of the visiting congressmen, for James R. Mann it has certainly been no junket. He is for business and is always on the job.

PRESIDENT HINTS
AT HIS ATTITUDE

Text of Philadelphia Speech Shows That Wilson Wants Adjustment Without War

(Continued from Page One)

to love the place where you were born and another to dedicate yourself to the place where you go. You cannot dedicate yourselves to America unless you become in every respect and with every purpose of your wills thorough Americans. You cannot become thorough Americans, if you think of yourselves in groups.

Oyster Bay Papers Copy

"I am sorry for the man who seeks to make personal capital out of the passions of his fellow men. He has lost the touch and ideal of America."

"My urgent advice to you would be not always to think first of America, but also to think first of humanity. You do not love humanity if you seek to divide humanity into jealous camps."

"No doubt you have been disappointed in some of us. Some of us are very disappointing. A man does not go out to seek the thing that is not in him. A man does not hope for the thing that he does not believe in, and if some of us have forgotten what America believed in, you, at any rate, imported in your own hearts a renewal of that belief."

"That is the reason, I, for one, make you welcome. If I have in any degree forgotten what America is intended for, I will thank God if you will remind me. I was born in America. You dreamed dreams of what America was to be, and I hope you brought the dreams with you. No man that does not see visions will ever realize any high hopes or undertake any high enterprise. Dangers of Self-Absorption

"A family gets centered on itself, if it is not careful, and is less interested in the neighbors than it is in its own members. So a nation that is not constantly renewed out of new sources is apt to have the narrowness and prejudices of a family, whereas America must have this consciousness; that on all sides it touches elbows and touches hearts with all nations of mankind. The example of America must be a special example. The example of America must be the example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world, and strife is not. There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

FIRE IN CHIYO MARU
NOW IS EXTINGUISHED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
Tokio, May 18.—Fire which broke out Sunday in the hold of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha liner Chiyo Maru has been extinguished, with small damage. It was confined to a portion of the cotton cargo.

BRANNER WILL REMAIN
STANFORD'S PRESIDENT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PALO ALTO, California, May 18.—Dr. John Casper Branner, who announced last summer that he would resign as president of Stanford University at the close of the 1914-15 academic year, consented here last night to serve for another year.

GERMANY ABANDONS HOPE
OF KEEPING ITALY OUT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
GENEVA, May 18.—The German newspapers take a gloomy view of the Italian situation, which they now admit has passed beyond the resources of German diplomacy, and even in Berlin it would appear that Italy is expected to take up the cause of the Allies at any moment.

AUSTRIANS SLAY WOMEN

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
ROME, May 17.—Clashes between Italian and Austrian troops on the frontier are occurring and already shots have been exchanged. Dispatches from Istria say that forty-seven women were killed there today and three hundred wounded, by Austrian troops, who charged them when they began an open demonstration against Austria.

GERMANY'S ALLY SLAYS
SIX THOUSAND CHRISTIANS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, May 17.—Six thousand Armenian Christians have been massacred at Van, according to a dispatch from Urmiah. Others are fighting, with what feeble resistance they can, hordes of Turks and Kurds. Assistance is needed or all will be massacred or taken into captivity.

MEXICAN OFFICERS HOLD
LIVELY COUNCIL OF WAR

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
EL PASO, Texas, May 17.—General Antonio Villa, brother of Francisco Villa, the rebel leader, has been shot in the head and perhaps fatally wounded in a shooting affray at Chihuahua city. It is reported that seven were killed in the quarrel, which grew out of a political dispute, and that among the dead are several of Villa's officers.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations
ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL
MARKETING DIVISION May 13, 1915.
Wholesale Only.

BUTTER AND EGGS	
Wholesale only.	
Eggs scarce, demand good.	
Island tub butter, lb.	28 to 30
Fresh Island eggs, doz.	35
Duck eggs, doz.	23

POULTRY	
Demand good for fat young poultry.	
Broilers, lb 2 to 3 lbs.	35 to 37½
Young roosters, lb.	32½ to 35
Hens, good condition, lb.	35
Turkeys, lb.	35
Ducks, Muscovy, lb.	25 to 30
Ducks, Peking, lb.	25 to 30
Ducks, Hawaiian, doz.	5.40

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE	
Beans, string, green, lb.	.01½ to .02½
Beans, string, wax, lb.	.02 to .03
Beans, Lima in pod, lb.	.03 to .03½
Beans, Dry—	
Maui Red, (none in market)	
Calico, cwt.	3.50
Small White, cwt.	5.00
Peas, dried, cwt.	3.75
Beets, doz. bunches	30
Carrots, doz. bunches	40
Cabbage, doz.	75 to 1.00
Corn, sweet, 100 cwt.	1.50 to 1.60
Corn, Hawaiian small yellow (none).	
Corn, Hawaiian, large yellow (none).	

FRUITS	
Alligator Pears, doz.	40 to 1.20
Bananas, Chinese, bunch.	20 to 50
Bananas, cooking, bunch.	75 to 1.00
Breadfruit, doz.	40 to 50
Figs, 100	.85 to 1.00
Grapes, Isabella, lb.	.09 to .10
Oranges, Hawaiian	.75 to 1.00

LIVESTOCK	
Beef, cattle and sheep are not bought by weight, dressed.	
at live weights. They are taken by the Hogs, up to 150 lbs.	10 to 10½
meat companies, dressed, and paid for Hogs, 150 lbs. and over.	.08 to .10

HIDES, Wet Salted	
Steers, lb., No. 1	14½
Steers, lb., No. 2	13½
Kips, lb.	14½

DRESSED MEATS	
Beef, lb.	.11 to .12
Veal, lb.	.12 to .13

FEED	
The following are quotations on feed	
f. o. b. Honolulu:	
Corn, small yellow, ton.	41 to 43.00
Corn, large yellow, ton.	41.00
Cracked Corn, ton.	41.50 to 42.50
Barley, ton.	32.50 to 33.00
Bran, ton.	32.00

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of 5 per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 1387. Salesroom Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen Streets Telephone 1840. Wireless address USES.

A. T. LONGLEY, superintendent.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

During the past week or ten days the sale of Hawaiian pineapples to dealers and consumers has increased considerably thanks to the efforts of The Advertiser but there are several tons on the market to be disposed of. Every consumer of pineapples has a chance to give home production a helping hand tomorrow by buying a good supply from the Territorial Marketing Division.

Vegetables are plentiful due to the recent rains and the scarcity of the melon fly. Large quantities of tomatoes are coming on the market and are selling at the lowest price in many years, less than one cent a pound. Now is the time for all good housewives to buy for canning. Large quantities are being dumped.

Cucumbers are very plentiful and cheap. Watermelons seem to be only slightly attacked by the melon-fly this year. The prices now asked make it possible for nearly everybody to eat watermelons. Mushrooms of very good size and flavor continue to come in from Waimanalo. The fruit is not infested with the fly and has as good a flavor as those imported from California.

Island potatoes of good size and quality are selling well due to the scarcity of good imported stock.

FORTY THOUSAND
HAWAII PICTURE
POSTCARDS SENT

Valuable Publicity For the Islands One Result of Congressional Tour

Apart from the more sympathetic and intelligent attitude toward the island which it is hoped may come in the future as a result of the educational tour the visiting congressmen have been making as the guests of the Territory, Hawaii already is beginning to reap an immense benefit in immediate publicity of the most valuable kind.

On his return to Honolulu yesterday, Representative W. B. McKinley accepted delivery of twenty thousand postcards, which he will mail to his constituents.

Each card has printed in the message space a little table of facts about Hawaii, with a facsimile of the signature of McKinley under it.

Representative Carter Glass of Virginia is sending out three thousand cards to his constituents, each bearing a little message of personal good will above his signature.

Representative Fairchild, of New York, is mailing more thousands, and other congressmen who have picked up the idea are sending out lesser amounts, which it is estimated by one in close touch with the sale and printing of postcards, will bring the total number to forty thousand.

Other congressmen who make lecture tours have dropped in on the promotion committee to ask what arrangements they could make for stereoscopic slides, which would illustrate their talks.

They were told that the Hawaii commission at San Francisco will lend them as many sets of slides as it can spare.

Representative Miller took with him a moving picture machine and has exposed thousands of feet of film, all of which will be shown on the mainland.

Such an event, for instance, as the celebration of Uncle Joe Cannon's birthday has a distinct news value, which the booking agencies will be quick to appreciate.

Many of the party brought their kodaks with them and they took hundreds of snaps, all of which they will show to their friends, at the same time explaining the circumstances in which the pictures were taken.

FRANCIS QUIMET WINS
COUNTRY CLUB TROPHY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
BROOKLYN, New York, May 16.—In the finals for the Brooklyn Country Golf Club trophy matches, Francis Quimet outplayed J. M. Claflin in a hard fought winning the handsome trophy hung up by the club for the winner of the event.

YALE OARSMEN FIRST
IN TRIANGULAR MEET

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, May 16.—In the annual triangular regatta between Princeton, Cornell and Yale, the Yale team finished first, Cornell second and Princeton third.

YALE IS WINNER OVER
HARVARD IN TRACKMEET

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 16.—Yale outgamed the Harvard Varsity track men here yesterday afternoon in the annual dual track meet, winning by a score of 56 to 48.